

GLORIOUS GREETINGS.

Grover and Frances Right
Royally Received.

SCENES AT THE STATIONS.

Along the Line of March, Inter-
ested Thousands Assembled and Do-
nated to the President.

The Traveling President.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 1.—Day break, this morning, found the President's train in Ohio, about two hours west of Columbus. It was now moving upon single track lines, and its printed special time card bore the legend, "This train will run extra with absolute right of way over all trains." The night had been passed comfortably by the excursionists, and without notable incident. A brass band serenade was experienced a little before midnight, and from time to time at stopping places, voices were heard calling to each other in the darkness, "Where is he?" About 1,000 persons were at the station in Columbus, when the train arrived at 4:30 o'clock. They were very quiet, gathering about the rear platform, and contenting themselves with looking at the car which contained the President. A telegram had been received by Colonel Belmont, at Pittsburgh, from Congressman Outwater, urging a stop at Columbus, but the reply was made that owing to the early hour it would be impossible.

In Bradford Junction, at 7 o'clock, the President made his first appearance and greeted the little crowd of a hundred or more, which had gathered about his car with a hearty "Good morning." "We would like also to see your wife," said one of the crowd. "That is impossible, now," replied the President, "she has a hard day's task before her, and is resting." "Well we are right glad to see you, sir," said the spokesman of the crowd. "I thank you for that," rejoined the President, "but of the two I expect you would prefer to see Mrs. Cleveland." At Richmond, Ind., a half acre of solid humanity awaited the train. The five-minute stop was spent in hand shaking, the President remaining upon the platform of his car and grasping the hands reached up to him. Breakfast was the only incident of the run from Richmond to Indianapolis. The day was cool, but promising to be fair. The prairie and States were not seen at their best. Corn stood withering in rows or rotting in stacks, and wheat fields were stretches of grey stubbles and weeds, but the woods were everywhere glorious, the yellow tints becoming brighter and the purple more pronounced as progress was made westward.

The day dawned here in a drizzle, and the outlook for the reception was gloomy enough, but the President's good luck brought him a burst of sunshine as the procession moved. It was too late, however, to contribute towards swelling the crowd, and the number was not so great as it would otherwise have been. Still, it has been exceeded here only by the crowd that greeted Blaine. The line of march was a straight down Washington Street from the railroad crossing, where the President left the car to the State House, where he was formally received, and held his reception, is just about a mile in length, and on either side the walks were packed with people. The view up the street was an inspiring one, with breezes enough to make a vista of fluttering colors. The procession moved promptly on time, 11 o'clock. First came a squad of mounted police; behind came the moving mass with flying flags and the flashing of military accoutrements; next came the governor's staff, in gorgeous official uniform, while behind marched a platoon of police, followed by a band of musicians. Behind those marched the light infantry, making a striking display; then the chief marshal, General Kneller, and staff, and immediately following came the President's escort by the Hendricks Club, to the number of 200 or 300 uniformed. Their appearance was made conspicuous by tall hats of gray, white, black, and blue, and a cane carried by each member. The club formed in a hollow square, surrounding the President's carriage, and followed at either side, relieved in rows two abreast. The open carriage, hidden almost by a drapery of flags, was drawn by eight powerful grey horses, gayly caparisoned. On the back seat to the right sat the President, by his side was Mr. Cleveland. On the opposite seat was ex-Senator McDonald, the three being the sole occupants. The progress of the vehicle was marked by occasional cheers, but chiefly by the shrill cries and catcalls of boys. Hats were waved, and handkerchiefs fluttered from every window, but manifestly the carriage was the chief object of the eyes, and curiosity looked its full. The President, in his customary suit of black, with hat to match, manifested a presence that met all that high expectation had looked for. Curiosity and criticism were alike satisfied and as the carriage moved slowly up the street, there was distinctly felt a social atmosphere and greeting which was a tribute altogether fitting and of finer flavor than the noisy demonstration of political gatherings. The general manner gave this out as the crowd swept over the curbstone into the street making two great streams of people flowing down behind the escorting clubs; men and women with babies in their arms, and children were deterred by the muddy condition of the streets, and yet withal there was nothing motley in the mass. It was well mannered, cordial and respectful. (It came the carriages with the city officials, followed by those of the reception committee, and then in turn by the Jefferson and Diworth clubs, of Cincinnati, and several other out of town organizations, headed by bands of music. The whole procession was

very compact and comparatively quick moving, taking but a few moments in passing, its length being three city blocks or nearly a quarter of a mile.

Upon reaching the State House the Presidential party, together with fifty of the most prominent Indiana officials, including members of Congress, were conducted to the stand erected for the occasion, and there in the presence of about 25,000 people gathered around the place, Governor Gray introduced the President to the multitude.

Governor Gray commenced by assuring the President that the exhibition of popular interest was "a manifestation of respect for you, not less than for the magistrate." Whether any differed with the President as to the wisdom of his official acts, all accorded to him honesty of purpose, and a sincere desire to conserve the public good. This visit was at a time when each of Indiana's interests and industries had fairly felt the impetus of advancement and prosperity imparted by an administration of national affairs, prudent, pure, and peaceable. Indianapolis, said the Governor, might properly be called the gateway to the west, and to-day the gate was thrown widely open. Concluding, he said: "It is only to be regretted that an illustrious citizen of our own State, whose path lay near your own in honor and service, is not here to join the felicitations of an occasion which he would have so much enjoyed. To you, Mr. President, as a guest of Indiana, and in behalf of her 2,500,000 inhabitants, I again bid you thrice welcome to the State and to the hospitalities of this capital."

President Cleveland began his reply by saying: "When I received the hearty invitation from the people of Indianapolis and through their governor the invitation of the State of Indiana to stop on my travels and see them in their capital city, I was not long in determining that my route should lead me this way. I am sincerely glad to have the opportunity which my short stay affords to see the fair portions of your thriving and prosperous town."

After praising the progress of the city and its flourishing condition, he said: "I must not forget to congratulate the people of Indiana and their capital upon the careful and economical administration of their public affairs. Proof of this now beautifies your city, for I am told that your spacious and handsome State House, just completed, was actually built within the limits of expense originally fixed. In these days of waste, extravagance and mismanagement in regard to public buildings, this is a thing so unusual that you may well be proud of it." The President alluded to the fact of Indianapolis having an exceedingly low tax rate, compared with other cities, and then said: "I am at this moment impressed with another thought connected with this place. Its suggestion cannot fail to awaken in your minds an affectionate sentiment, and its subject interested the attention of the nation to this spot. Here lived and died a man, your neighbor and your friend, whose name was a household word throughout the land, trusted and respected by his fellow men, and by them invested with the highest civic trusts. A loyal true son of your own State, and his honors be never forgot the people of Indiana and his fellow-townsmen of Indianapolis, and while he loved you well, he brought honor to you by his faithful discharge of the functions of public office and by his firm devotion and adherence to patriotic principles. All I join you in the respect you cherish for his memory and the kindly tender thought of the people of the land will always turn to your city as a place where your distinguished citizen lived and died, and where rest his remains among the surroundings he so much enjoyed. It is therefore not only gratifying to me to be with you as citizens of Indianapolis, but to be able to greet you as the friend and neighbor of a man honored by the nation, and connected with me by ties of friendship, by the fortunes of political life, and in the discharge of public duty."

At Terre Haute station, a crowd of several thousands had assembled. The President was received by Senator Thompson, ex-Secretary of the Navy, and a committee, and with his companions was driven to the Normal School building, in front of which a stand had been erected. The populace seemed on fire with enthusiasm, accompanying the carriages on their way and maintaining a din of cheers. The great square contained probably 20,000 people.

Senator Voorhees called the assembly to order, and asked for silence, and announced Hon. Richard Thompson, ex-Secretary of the Navy, who would welcome to Terre Haute the President.

Mr. Thompson, in the course of his speech, dwelt briefly upon the boundless resources of the Missouri Valley, to which the President was now making his first visit. He asked leave to anticipate that when the President should have seen more of the west, he might realize more than ever how much there was for all to keep the United States in the front rank of the nations and conceive those principles for which the fathers fought. The President replied briefly. He said: Having traveled now through the State of Indiana and seen something of its fertility and wealth, and a little of its people, it seems fitting, as we leave the borders, we should, after the manner of parting guests, express the pleasure which the brief visit to your State has afforded us, and I am told too, that Terre Haute is one of the most beautiful cities of which Indiana can boast. This causes me to regret that I have so little opportunity now to see it. The fact that this particular neighborhood forms the richest portion of a very rich and productive State is a cause for congratulation, which you doubtless fully appreciate; but of all your products, perhaps, the most widely known is the tall, straight tree of the Washington for this place has been pretty well advertised as the home of that particular lofty tree. During the last two and a half years, I have become somewhat acquainted with the soybean, and have made up my mind it has height and size enough for any country or purpose.

The President further spoke in praise of the city, and returned thanks for the kind greeting.

At a conclusion of the speeches the

visitors hurried to the train, and as soon as they could be freed from the surrounding multitude started for St. Louis.

The train left Terre Haute fifty-six minutes later. As it moved off hundreds of hands were stretched upward, but the President refused to shake them from the moving train. The jam at the speaking platform was terrible. On the way to the station a middle-aged enthusiast grabbed the rear of the President's carriage, and resisted all endeavors to make him let go. Two or three of the mounted escorts tried to ride him down, but he cursed them savagely and refused to budge. Finally, Mrs. Cleveland turned to him and said: "Please let go," and the fellow dropped and slunk away in the darkness. The throng, though turbulent and wildly demonstrative, was harmless and good natured. During the absence of the excursionists from the train considerable difficulty was experienced by the railroad people in protecting it from a mob of vandals, who remained at the station.

One man was caught trying to chip off a piece of the President's car with a big carving knife, as a memento. There were bonfires, torch and Chinese lantern displays and brass band serenades at nearly all the stations between Terre Haute and St. Louis. At Birmingham, Ill., a platform gave way, and thirty or forty people disappeared. Their fall was not more than two or three feet, and so far as learned no one was hurt.

The President arrived in East St. Louis at 11:15 p.m., and alighted at the eastern abutment of the bridge, where he was met by the citizens' committee. Mayor Francis accompanied the President and wife, and with guard of twenty police the party started across the bridge. Their appearance on the bridge was the signal for a burst of cheers and glare of fireworks. The walls of the bridge were crowded with people. A banner was stretched across the bridge at the Missouri line "Welcome to Missouri!"

At the entrance to the city a dense mass of people obstructed the road, but a charge of the mounted police cleared them away and cheerfully dived into an ovation as the party passed the gate at the east end of the bridge. The illumination was grand. Leaving the crowd behind, the party drove out to Lucas Place, to the home of Mayor Francis, whose guests the President and wife will remain until Monday.

To-morrow they will attend services at the Washington Presbyterian church. The afternoon and evening will be spent privately at home. On Monday morning they will be escorted to the fair grounds, it being children's day. Three thousand of them will sing as the city guests enter the fair grounds. Returning, Mrs. Cleveland will stop at Mrs. Mary Scanlon's residence, where she will be given a reception. The President will be driven to the Merchants' Exchange, where a reception will be tendered him. In the afternoon, he will be driven through the business portion of the city and in the evening will meet Mrs. Cleveland at the Lindell Hotel, where they will remain the rest of the stay. There will be a public reception in the evening, a visit to the exposition, and a review of the grand parade.

Seizing the Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 1.—A steamship arrived this afternoon from Australia, having touched at Honolulu. Every steamer brings a moderately complete mail advices from New Zealand, respecting the action of a German man-of-war and a practical seizure in the name of the German government of the Samoan group of islands. The German man-of-war lying at Apia landed 1,300 troops and marines on August 25th, and immediately proclaimed Tammessee King of Samoa. The American and British consuls immediately thereafter published the following protest:

"Whereas, the government of Germany has this day proclaimed Tammessee King of Samoa, we, the undersigned, representatives of the United States of America and of Great Britain, hereby give notice that we and our governments do not and never have recognized Tammessee as the King of Samoa, but continue, as heretofore, to recognize Maitoa. We advise all Samoans to submit quietly."

The B. & O. Scheme.

NEW YORK, October 1.—A special from Philadelphia says: A cable dispatch was received in this city yesterday, from Robert Garrett, in which it was stated that very satisfactory negotiations had been made for the welfare of the railroad and telegraph companies, and Garrett added that the syndicates which are backing the B. & O. are well pleased with the prospects. The dispatch closed by denying the rumors that have been afloat to the effect that the telegraph company was to be gobbled up by the Western Union or sold to some other syndicate.

The G. A. R.

ST. LOUIS, October 1.—The new national council of administration G. A. R., includes the following among its thirty-eight members: Crell A. Dean, Denver; J. A. Molley, Portland, Oregon; A. W. Barrett, Los Angeles, California; P. R. Dolman, Butte, Montana; G. Sumner, Portland, Oregon; James H. Purdy, Santa Fe, New Mexico; T. C. Bailey, Salt Lake. The new president of the Women's Relief Corps is Mrs. Hampton, of Michigan.

Working For the Anarchists.

CHICAGO, October 1.—The attorney for the condemned Anarchists to-day began the preparation of a petition to the Supreme Court of the United States, for a writ of error. Captain Black and Mr. Solomon are working on a copy of the record in the State Attorney's office, while the clerk of the court of appeals, with the aid of many typewriters, preparing a transcript of the record there.

Judge Lynch Holds Court.

NACOGDOCHES, TEXAS, October 1.—Last night a mob battered down the jail door, took out a negro murderer named Joe Adams, and hanged him.

SEIZING OF SEALERS.

The Revenue Cutter Bear Still
Making Things Warm.

TO REMOVE THE REDSKINS.

Judge Lynch Holds Court—Operators on a Strike—Land League Meeting—Overcome by Gas—Etc.

Seizing the Sealers.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 1.—The United States Revenue cutter Bear arrived from Alaska this evening. She arrived at Ounalaska from St. Michaels, August 24 and gave Frank Fuller, the murderer of Archbishop Segher, into the custody of the United States Marshall. On the same date the Bear seized the British sealing schooner Ada, with 1,900 skins and the American schooner Althea D. Alger, with 1,600 skins. A few days later the American schooner Andy, with 1,700 skins, was seized. All of the vessels were turned over to the United States marshal at Ounalaska. The Bear reports that the catch of the whaling fleet up to August 4th was seventy-four whales. James B. Vincent was among the passengers on the Bear. He is the only survivor of the thirty-six men of the whaling bark Napoleon, which was wrecked in the ice in May, 1885. From that time until he was rescued by the Bear he has been living with a small band of Indians on the Siberian coast, as related in the Associated Press dispatches a week ago. The reports from the Arctic a month ago that the Bear was leaking badly, seem to have some foundation, as it was necessary to have men at the pumps nearly all the time during the trip down from Ounalaska.

To Remove the Redskins.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—The Secretary of the Interior has under consideration the recommendation made by Colonel George Gibson, of the Fifth Infantry, commanding the military post at Fort Keogh, Mont., that the remnant of the northern Cheyenne band of Indians now living at Pine Ridge Agency, on the Sioux reservation in Dakota, be permanently removed to Tongue River, Agency, in Montana, where a large part of the tribe has been located since 1882. The question in this connection is whether there is in Tongue reservation a sufficient quantity of land to supply the needs of all under the severalty act.

The Women's Relief Corps.

ST. LOUIS, October 1.—The Woman's Relief Corps have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Mrs. Emma S. Hampton, of Detroit, Michigan, national president; Mrs. Cora Day Young, Toledo, Ohio, senior vice-president; Mrs. Mary J. Ingraham, New Jersey, junior vice-president; Mrs. Sarah C. Nichols, Auburn, New York, instituting and installing officer; Mrs. Armida A. Cheney, Detroit, secretary. Reports show that the corps now number 50,000 members.

Overcome by Gas.

ASHLAND, Pa., October 1.—Three men and two boys were suffocated and thirteen others overcome by gas this afternoon, in the Boston Colliery. A pillar gave way, bringing with it the gas. The men in a neighboring breast heard a tremendous rush of air and escaped by feeling to the bottom of the slope. It is feared that some of those overcome by the gas will die.

Operators on a Strike.

NEW YORK, October 1.—Operators here of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph, struck this afternoon against the schedule fixing the pay of substitute telegraphers at the same rate as women employees. The matter was settled by the withdrawal of the objectionable.

A Land League Meeting.

DUBLIN, October 1.—William O'Brien, Lord Mayor Sullivan, of Dublin, and Professor Stuart succeeded in holding a large league meeting yesterday, on the estates of the Marquis of Lansdowne, at Luggacurran, without the knowledge of the authorities.

The Bellevue Bank Failure.

CLEVELAND, October 1.—Great excitement prevailed at Bellevue to-day, on account of the failure of the Bellevue Bank, caused by poor investments and bad management. The liabilities are about \$100,000. The depositors lose nothing.

Died From His Wounds.

PITTSBURGH, October 1.—Thomas A. Armstrong, editor and proprietor of the National Labor Tribune, the leading labor journal of the country, died this evening from the effects of a wound received in the late war.

What Am I To Do?

The symptoms of Biliousness are unpleasant but too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A Bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is white and turned, it is rough at all events. The digestive system is wholly out of order and Diarrhea or Constipation may be a symptom or the two may alternate. There are often Hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this, if not effect a cure try Green's August Flower; it costs but a trifle and thousands attest its efficacy.

Glanders in Montana.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—The Secretary of the Interior has received through the Commissioner of Agriculture, a communication from Governor Leslie, of Montana, transmitting a report from the veterinary surgeon of that Territory, relating to the disease known as "glanders," existing among the horses within the Crow reservation, and also a letter from Indian Agent Williamson on the same subject. The veterinarian, after investigation, is fully satisfied the disease prevails to a limited extent among the horses on the reservation, and says he regards it as most important that steps be taken to stamp out the disease while in its incipient stage. The Indian agent joins the Governor and veterinarian in urging immediate action, and asks that provision be made to recompense the Indians for the affected horses killed. He says the Indians are not alarmed at the presence of this disease amongst their animals, as its symptoms so much resemble the "distemper," with which their horses have always been more or less affected, and are unwilling to kill the diseased ones except upon promise of compensation. The Commissioner recommends that as its bureau of animal industry has no jurisdiction within the reservation, the Interior Department take such steps as are necessary to cause the destruction of the affected horses, in order to prevent the spread of the disease, and to protect the lives of people as well as animals of the adjoining states and territories.

Hogan Wins Easily.

PITTSBURGH, October 1.—In the race between Johnston, the pacer, and Charley Hogan, the trotter, with running mate, to-day, Hogan won easily in 2:11½, 2:11½ and 2:16½.

Bad Effect of Marriage of Cousins.

"I think some of the worst specimens of humanity I ever saw are to be found right here in Passaic County."

"What causes it?"

"Poor food, exposure and intermarriage. The last is the chief cause of the trouble. These mountaineers are all more or less related, and new blood is seldom introduced into the race. They marry first cousins whose parents were first cousins and so it has gone for generations past. They live on pork and buckwheat cakes, sleep in slab hovels and withal are dreadfully immoral. It is strange that there are not more idiots among the mountaineers, but there are enough. This is a little settlement only a few miles from here. I don't know just where it is located, but a salesman told me last year that there is only one strain of blood in the whole place, and that everybody has weak blue eyes and flaxen hair. They are all yellow and freckled, thin and weak. He says that there are about half a dozen idiots in the hamlet and that the people are the most wretched human beings he ever saw. You ought to hunt them up."

"Do you know anything about the origin of the swarthy natives about the lake?"

"Not much, except that they are all closely related and have Indian blood in them. Some of these families have existed here for nearly 500 years and getting their names from old proprietors of the land. I don't want to be personal, but I know one family here, and a big one, too, that gets its name from a family for whom its ancestors worked as slaves."—Newark (N.J.) Sunday Call.

Now You See It and Now You Don't.

In an Illinois city, within fifty miles of Chicago, there is a hotel where the service at the table is notoriously bad. It can be improved by the use of tips to waiters, and guests at the house know it. A drummer was telling the other night how he got a satisfactory dinner at the hotel. There is something familiar about the story, but it is good enough to tell. The drummer sat down at the table and managed to get a waiter.

"Pete," said he, taking a big silver dollar from his pocket and putting it under a goblet turned upside down, "do you see that?"

"Yes, sah," said Pete, affably, "I see it."

"Well, now, you hurry around and get me just as good a dinner as you know how, and don't keep me waiting."

Better service than the drummer had could not be desired. The meat was just what he asked for, the vegetables fresh and daintily set before him, the coffee first class, and each other in rapid succession, and when the guest had finished he was satisfied.

"Pete," he said again, as he laid his napkin beside his plate, "do you see that dollar?"

"Yes, sah," said Pete, with expectation in his eyes.

"Well, Peter," said the drummer, as he removed the goblet, "take a good look at it; for you'll never see it again."

Then the drummer put the coin into his pocket and strolled out of the room, while Pete kicked his chair so far under the table that it took a requisition on the Governor of the adjoining State to get it back.—Chicago Tribune.

Your Dishes, Glassware, Windows made clean with "Rough on Dirt." Suds or soap should not be used. If you would have them clear, pure, clean and bright, with odor or taste of soap, use "Rough on Dirt." 10c. and 25c. Packages. Druggists.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of John H. Burton, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of John H. Burton, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Charles S. Burton, care of Deseret National Bank, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.

Dated at Salt Lake City, September 20th, 1887. CHARLES S. BURTON, Administrator of the estate of John H. Burton, deceased.

The price of THE SUNDAY HERALD, delivered in any part of the city or mailed to any address, is only \$2.50 a year.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The rates for advertisements in this column are:
One time, 5 cents per line.
Each subsequent time 2½ cents per line.

Do you want a situation?
Do you want a house to rent?
Do you want a car?
Do you want anything?
Advertise in this column.

FOUND.

A LADY'S SHAWL, ON MAIN STREET, near Deseret News office. Lower can have same by calling on Janitor Derr, of the Theatre, a nice property and paying for this advertisement.

FOR RENT.

A HOUSE OF SEVEN ROOMS, 864 S. Main Street. Inquire of John Wayman, 676 S. First East Street.

STOLEN.

A LARGE WHITE COW, LONG HORNS, with two known ends. Any information obtained will be appreciated. If left with C. H. Wicken, City Hall.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE.

15 YOUNG MULES, LARGE AND WELL BROKE. 19 American Mares, large, bred this season. 1 P-milly Horse, Buggy and Harness. H. D. JOHNSON, 226 G Street.

LOST.

FROM CONTINENTAL HOTEL, THURSDAY morning, about 9 o'clock, small female black and tan dog, collar on with brass plate and little bell attached. Finder will be rewarded at Oberndorfer's Tailor Store.

A BAY HORSE, WITH HALTER ON. No particular marks. Strayed from Grant Row, Col. W. Stables. A reward will be given for his return.

HORSES.

FIRST CLASS PASTURAGE FOR HORSES. Arrange ments made to feed during winter. Ranch south of Kayville. For terms apply to Barton & Co., Clovis, Main Street, or to Peter Barton, Kayville.

FOR SALE.

A FINE MILCH COW, APPY TO J. H. Midgell, 515 E. Third South Street.

COW AND CALF FOR \$45. ENQUIRE OF Stanley Taylor, 441 W. First N. 1st Street.

A FARM, CONTAINING 14 ACRES GOOD LAND, 40 cultivated, 2300 water right, adobe house containing two rooms, at corner, Sanpete County; also a heavy spring wagon. Apply to J. Bogedahl, 66 Commercial Street.

PRIVATE BOARDING.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN FIND NICKLY furnished rooms and board 15¢ blocks from Main Street, 124 W. Second South Street.

WANTED.

BOYS TO SELL THE DAILY HERALD during Conference.

TEN OR TWELVE GIRLS, 14 TO 18 years old. Those that have been used sewing machines preferred. Apply to W. H. Kove, 2 C. M. I. Factory.

200 OR 300 STOCK SHEEP FOR CASH; also sheep on share or lease. A. R. DUKAK, Centre, Tooele Co., Utah.

10,000 PERSONS TO BUY THE GULF; stove coal, the greatest invention of the age. Sells at sight. Cheap and durable. Two live canyons wanted for the city only. Apply to A. J. Tatum, 433 Second Street.

DENTISTRY—C. HAMILTON—D.D.S.

A T ROOMS FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY A. Dr. L. Berg, No. 41 North East Street, Salt Lake City. As I have left Salt Lake City, I recommend Dr. Hamilton to my patrons. Respectfully, L. BERG, Dentist.

OFFICE ROOMS FOR RENT.

A FINE OFFICE SUITE IN THE HERALD Building. Apply at this office.

DR. ELLEN B. FERGUSON, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, No. 824 E. Brigham Street, Telephone 51.

REMOVED.

PROF. GEO. CARELESS HAS REMOVED his School of Music to 265 East Second South Street.

DR. H. E. GROW, ELECTROPATHIST, has removed to First Door East of Metropolitan Hotel, 68 W. Third South Street, Salt Lake City.

A SINGLE ROOM, FURNISHED.

IN A NEW HOUSE AND PLEASANT LOCATION, near the Eagle Gate. Furniture new and complete. To let at reasonable terms to one or two gentlemen.

LIME AND BUILDING BOOK.

MESSES. VAIL & EVERETT HAVE leased the lime kilns known as the Pascoe Lime Kilns, from the Utah Lime and Cement Company, are prepared to furnish first class Lime and Building Book in any quantity, on the shortest notice. Office and salesroom No. 50 South West Temple Street, North of Herald Building. Telephone No. 27.

Beck's Hot Springs.

Thoroughly Cleaned, Renovated and Under New Management.

BOARD AND LODGINGS.

LUNCHES, MEDICINAL BATHS, Luxury and Health Combined!

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Utah Central and D. & R. G. Trains to Beck's Hot Springs.

R. B. CLAWSON, Agent.

For Lost Vigor.

Nervous and Sexual Debility, KURKA PILLETS are unrivaled. Con situations weakened from any cause fully restored. They at once infuse new life, energy and strength, and give refreshing sleep. By mail, \$1.50; four boxes, \$5. Dr. C. S. BRASCO, 132 Tenth Street, Boston, Mass.